



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) at the Delaware Water Gap, Pa., in July.—In the rather dense woodland on the northern slope of Mt. Minis at the Delaware Water Gap, Pa., I saw a beautiful male Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) on July 5, 1909. I was in a great hurry unfortunately and did not have time to investigate. When I passed the bird flew into the lower branches of a tree and called anxiously as though his nest was near.—EDWARD J. F. MARX, *Easton, Pa.*

Mockingbird Notes from Massachusetts.—On October 23, 1911, I took at Nantucket a young Mockingbird, and at the same time I saw the two parent birds. There is no doubt from the condition of the plumage that this bird was bred not far from the spot where it was taken.

Mr. Francis H. Allen recorded in 'The Auk' (Auk, XXVII, 1910, p. 460) a pair which successfully raised a brood of four young near his house in West Roxbury in 1909, one of the parent birds having been seen off and on from November 22, 1908, the other parent bird was first seen early in April, and the birds were last seen August 8. A Mockingbird was seen in the same locality October 7, 1909, to May 14, 1910, November 6, 1910, to April 14, 1911, and again November 5, 1911; this was presumably the same bird.

Mr. Horace W. Wright reports seeing Mockingbirds in the Parkway near the Longwood railway station several times in the winter of 1910 and the spring of 1911; three if not four birds were seen repeatedly. These birds were also seen by Mr. E. E. Caduc and other observers. None of these birds was seen after the middle of April. Dr. Charles W. Townsend reports seeing a Mockingbird at Ipswich August 26 and 28, 1910. Mr. Winthrop S. Brooks saw a pair at Manomet, Plymouth County, on December 14, 1911. One of these, a female, he shot and gave to the Boston Society of Natural History. These records show that the Mockingbird is more common in Massachusetts than is generally supposed.—THOMAS S. BRADLEE, *Boston, Mass.*

A Catbird spending the Winter in Connecticut.—On the morning of January 14, 1912, I was somewhat surprised to see a Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) at Old Lyme, New London County, Connecticut, while walking along one of the main roads in the town and about one mile from the sound shore. The temperatures on the morning of the 13th was from 15° to 20°. I watched him for about ten minutes as he jumped from bush to bush along the roadside.

Also saw on February 14 a Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*) in zero weather when the Connecticut river, ponds, coves, etc. were frozen from fifteen to twenty-four inches thick and no chance for good fishing. A single Kingfisher spent the winter at Hadlyme two years ago, 1910.—ARTHUR W. BROCKWAY, *Hadlyme, Conn.*